PACIFIC WEST ARCHAEOLOGY, INC.
CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

FINAL:
Cultural Resource Assessment of the 27.15-Acre Fallbrook Oaks Project Area (TM5449; GPA 05-006; REZ 05-015) San Diego County, California
(Log No. 05-020-29)

Prepared for:

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NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (NADB)

INFORMATION SHEET

DRAFT FINAL: CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE 27.15-ACRE FALLBROOK OAKS PROJECT AREA (TM 5449; GPA 05-006; REZ 05-015), SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (Log No. 05-020-29)

By
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August 2007

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Guidelines: CEQA, County of San Diego
USGS Quadrangle:
Bonsall & Temecula 7.5'
T9S/R3W/Unsectioned Rancho Monserate
27.15 acres

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment within the Proposed Fallbrook Oaks Project Area (TM 5449), San Diego County, California

Pacific West Archaeology
Project Number: 0630-FO

Key Words: Rancho Monserate, Fallbrook, Luiseño, Intensive Survey, Negative Findings

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(CONTINUED)

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following reports the results of intensive cultural resources survey and archival research for the proposed 27.15-acre Fallbrook Oaks Property Subdivision (TM 5449). The project is located in northern San Diego County, California, east of the community of Fallbrook as depicted on the Bonsall and Temecula 7.5' USGS quadrangles.

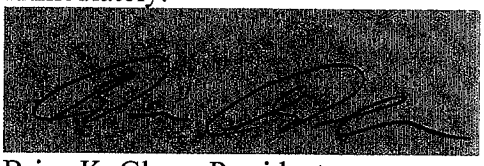
The County of San Diego, Department of Planning and Land Use has determined that the project has the potential to result in significant impacts to the environment. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that potential significant impacts be assessed and mitigated prior to project approval. It was determined that a cultural resources intensive survey was necessary to identify possible CEQA-important cultural resources located within the property.

The cultural resources intensive survey was conducted, recorded and reported by Mr. Paul Shattuck and Mr. Brian K. Glenn of Pacific West Archaeology, Inc. Mr. Glenn has a Master's Degree in Archaeology from the University of California, Los Angeles (1991), has been listed on the Register of Professional Archaeologists since 1992 and on the County of San Diego Consultants List.

The survey was preceded by a cultural resources records search conducted by the staff of the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at the San Diego State University. The SCIC determined that 12 previous cultural resource studies s had taken place within a one-mile radius of the project area. These studies identified two prehistoric archaeological sites, one isolated prehistoric artifact and two built environment cultural resources within the one-mile radius. Research also determined that no previous cultural resource sites had been recorded and no studies had taken place within the project area.

Mr. Glenn and an assistant undertook an intensive pedestrian reconnaissance survey of the project area January 10, 2007. The entire project area was surveyed using a maximum transect width of 15m. Visibility was fair to excellent.

No cultural resources were identified as a result of the literature and survey. No further action is recommended, with the exception of proper treatment of inadvertent discoveries at a later date. If human remains are discovered, the San Diego County Coroner's office must be notified immediately.



Brian K. Glenn, President
Pacific West Archaeology, Inc.

INTRODUCTION

The following reports the results of intensive cultural resources survey and archival research for the proposed 27.15-acre Fallbrook Oaks Property Subdivision (TM 5449). As currently conceived, the project will develop the existing parcel into an 18-unit residential development. .

The project is located in the Fallbrook area of northern San Diego County, California, east of the unincorporated community of Fallbrook, as depicted on the Bonsall and Temecula 7.5' USGS quadrangles (Figures 1 and 2). The Fallbrook Oaks project area is located northwest of the intersection of Reche Road and Ranger Road within Township 9 South, Range 3 West, un-sectioned (Section 29 extrapolated), San Bernardino Base Meridian, at the head of a small ancillary north to south trending valley north of the San Luis River Valley within the historic Rancho Monserate.

SCOPE OF IDENTIFICATION EFFORT

The undertaking was conducted for submission to the County of San Diego, Department of Planning and Land Use (DPLU) as part of an overall environmental impact study for the proposed Fallbrook Oaks project area (TM 5449) in compliance with CEQA and County of San Diego Cultural Resource Guidelines. County Guidelines require a records search, reconnaissance survey and reporting by a qualified archaeologist to determine the presence of cultural resources within the area of proposed subdivision in accordance with the County of San Diego Archaeological Report Procedures, Resource Protection Ordinance, Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, and the San Diego County CEQA Guidelines.

Requirements include:

1) A complete institutional records search

2) A field survey by a County certified archaeologist

3) A copy of the blue line/plot plan with the location of the resources plotted.

The results of the survey are to be presented in a report following the *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format Guidelines* (State of California SHPO 1990). In addition, the report shall include appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms.

BACKGROUND

Natural Setting

The project area and the surrounding Fallbrook area are located within southern-most extent of the Santa Ana Mountains, a part of the Peninsular Range physiographic province (Moratto 1984:18-19). The Fallbrook Oaks project area is located east of the unincorporated community of Fallbrook in rural northern San Diego County. The project area is surrounded by mountainous terrain of Mesozoic age granitics, as well as metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanics of similar age (Sharp 1976:16-19). The most prominent of the nearby peaks is Gavilan Mountain located approximately 5.3 miles north-northwest of the project area.

Figure 1. Fallbrook Oaks Project Location within Southern California

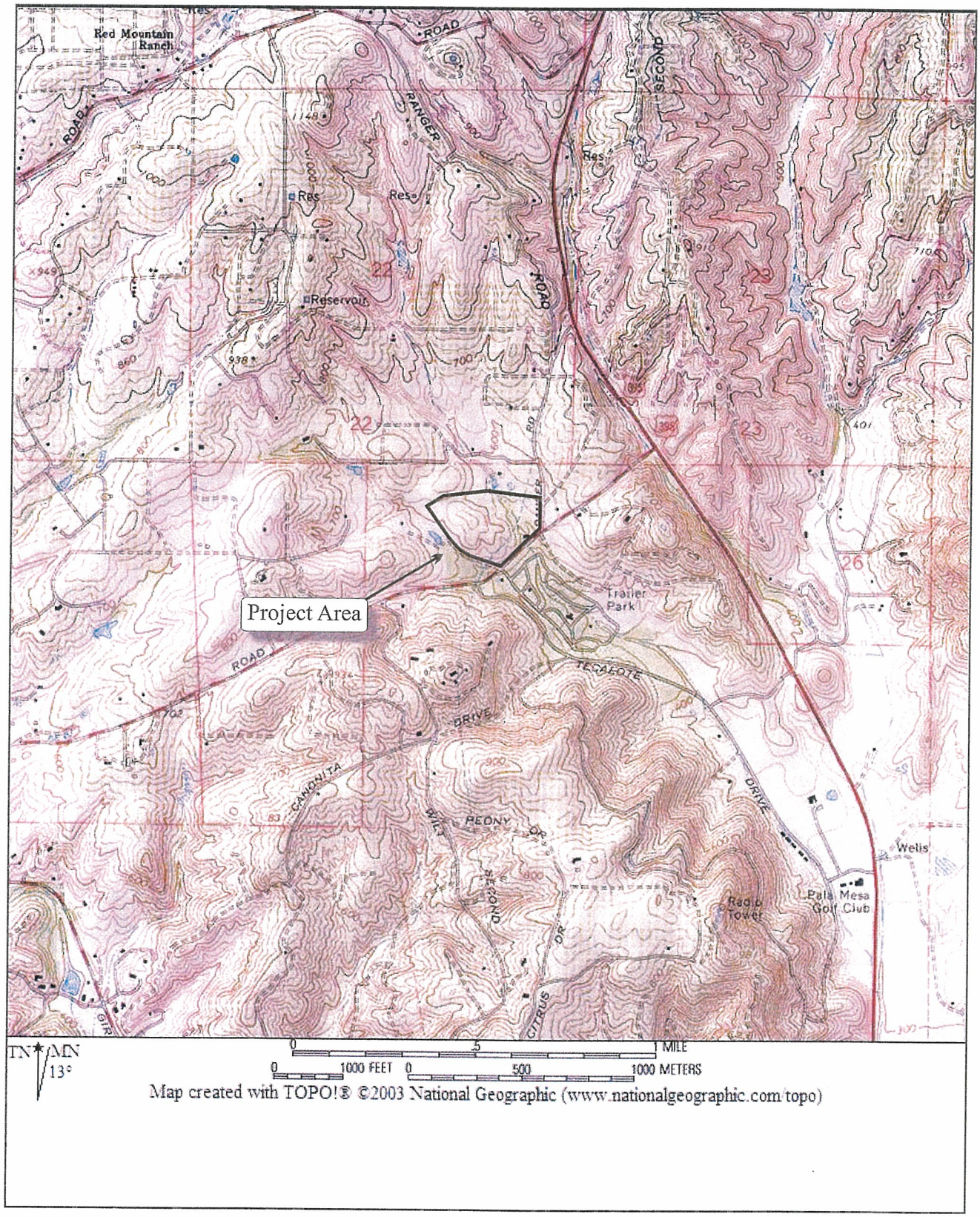


Figure 2. Fallbrook Oaks (Tract 5449) Project APE
(Bonsall & Temecula 7.5' Quadrangles)

Ornduff (1974:55) classifies the project area as a part of the Upper Sonoran Zone that includes a lower foothill belt and a chaparral belt. The project area falls within the chaparral belt of the Upper Sonoran Zone. The chaparral belt of the zone is "characterized by extensive brush lands. Most of the species represent extreme arid-land types and possess various markedly xerophytic structures ..." (Ornduff 1974:57).

The (hard) chaparral plant community is represented in the hills and mountains surrounding the project area. Gonzales (2006) recognized seven plant communities (vegetation types) and one other land cover type within the project area: remnant agriculture, coast live oak woodland, disturbed coast live oak woodland, non-native grassland, non-native vegetation, southern coast live oak riparian forest, valley needle grass grassland, and urban/developed (developed).

Cultural Prehistory

The following culture history outlines and briefly describes the known prehistoric cultural traditions of San Diego County with special emphasis on the project area. A primary goal of a culture history is to provide a diachronic and developmental approach to past lifeways, settlement patterns, and cultural processes. Analysis of archaeological data gathered from early in the twentieth century to present has identified three distinct temporal periods within San Diego County based on artifact assemblages and ethnohistoric data: San Dieguito, La Jollan, and Late Prehistoric (Uto-Aztecan/ Luiseño) (Table 1).

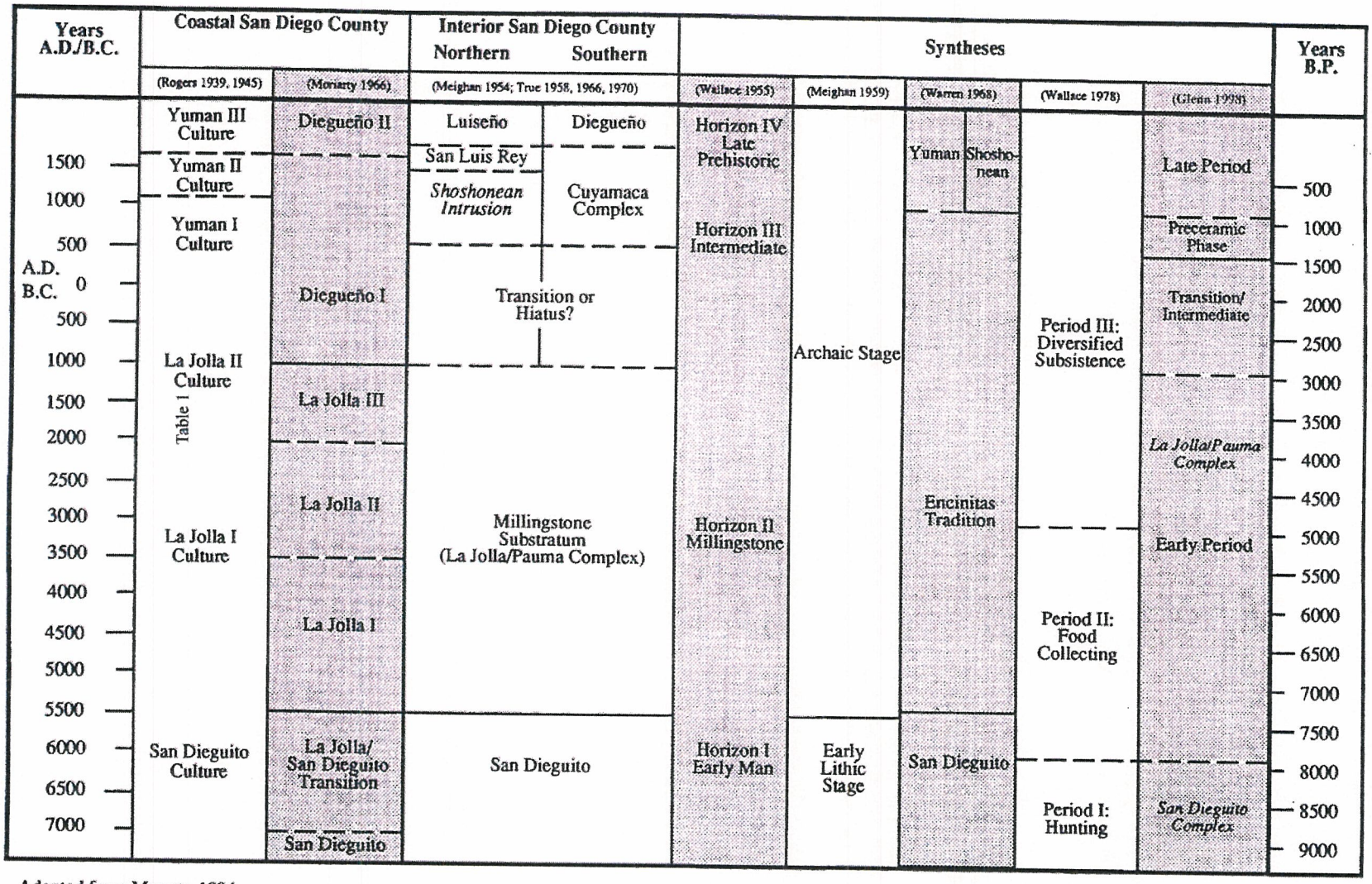
San Dieguito (ca. pre-9,000 - 8,000 B.P.)

The earliest documented appearance of the San Dieguito assemblage is dated at circa 9,000 years before present (B.P.). This date was derived from the Harris Site (CA-SDI-149) located along the San Dieguito River (Warren 1966). The artifact assemblage, called the Western Pluvial Lakes tradition, reflects the desert origins of the San Dieguito. Emphasis was placed on heavy scraping and chopping tools and a tradition of well formed knives and leaf shaped points associated with hunting activities. Populations were, for the most part, highly mobile resulting in numerous, though often sparse, archaeological deposits. The Harris Site complex represents one of the few sites of San Dieguito age containing evidence of repeated occupation.

La Jollan (ca. 8,000 - 600 B.P.)

A major shift in subsistence strategies occurred at around 8,000 B.P. Debate continues as to whether the shift represents a modification of subsistence techniques on the part of the San Dieguito or a population replacement by immigrating peoples. Regardless of the origins of the population, the aboriginal peoples of the La Jollan Period were forced by their changing environment to rely more heavily on coastal and inland resources of plants, animals, shellfish, and fish (Moriarty 1967).

The artifact assemblage of the inland La Jollan, referred to by some as the Pauma complex, includes grinding implements (manos and metates), quarry-based tools of a greater variety than their coastal counterparts, and later in their existence, the inclusion of a limited use of projectiles (spears and/or darts). Archaeological sites of this period reflect a more sedentary lifestyle often resulting in substantial deposits of tools and subsistence remains such as bone and shell. Few



Adapted from Moratto 1984

Table 1. Concordance of Archaeological Units

sites of this time period have been documented adjacent the project area where abandonment during the period of diminished rainfall is postulated. The La Jollan lifeway persisted until circa 1,100 B.P. when a combination of population pressures from the east and rising sea level in the west once again forced adjustment to new circumstances.

Late Prehistoric Period – San Luis Rey Complex (ca. 600 B.P to Contact)

The Late Prehistoric Cultures exhibits larger populations and a wider variety of material culture and social institutions. Storable surplus foods (such as acorns and dried meats, especially fish and shellfish) allowed populations to increase and social mechanisms to diversify. New artifact classes, such as small triangular projectile points and steatite shaft straighteners (indicating bow and arrow technology), some types of shell beads, and ceramics (in some areas) are diagnostic of the Late Prehistoric. The production of pictographs (rock paintings) is also thought to be a hallmark of this period. It is during the Late Prehistoric that the Uto-Aztecan speaking emigrants from the Great Basin appeared in the Los Angeles, Orange, and northern San Diego County area.

The Late Prehistoric archaeology is generally better understood because the late nineteenth and early twentieth century descendants of these groups provided additional information to early anthropologists. Unfortunately, introduction of foreign diseases, displacement, and absorption into other groups caused by the arrival of the Spanish, Mexican, and American populations decimated native populations to such low numbers that by the mid to late 1800s, they were but a minor portion of the overall population. For this reason, very little interest in native inhabitants and their prehistory was initially generated. By the turn of the 20th Century anthropologists began to collect data about traditional native lifeways in California.

The Late Prehistoric in San Diego County is represented archaeologically by those peoples antecedent to the Kumeyaay in the south and the Luiseño in the north. True (1966) determined that the San Luis Rey Complex represents the beginnings of the Luiseño culture in San Diego County, as distinct from that of the Diegueño (Ipai and Tipai) (Figure 3). Kroeber (1925) hypothesized a division line between the two linguistically distinct peoples south of the current Project area. The Project area is firmly within the historic boundaries of the Takic speaking Luiseño. Prehistorically, the San Luis Rey Complex is believed to derive from "Shoshonean" antecedents, Takic speakers within the Uto-Aztecan language family. Our understanding of the population dynamics involved in the La Jolla/Yuman/Shoshonean transition is poorly understood.

The Late Prehistoric is the best documented time period of the San Diego region, due in part to the large number of sites and the abundance of ethnographic and ethnohistoric data. Meighan (1954) postulated the San Luis Rey Complex subsequent to excavations on Frey Creek, west of Pala in 1953. He identified two phases within the complex: San Luis Rey I (tentatively dating from circa A.D. 1400-1750) and San Luis Rey II (dating from A.D. 1750 to 1850). The San Luis Rey I assemblage includes cremations, bedrock mortars, millingstones, triangular projectile points, bone awls, and stone ornaments. San Luis Rey II (the later phase of the same complex) includes the above artifacts with the addition of pottery, red and black pictographs, and contact period trade items (e.g., glass beads, metal knives).

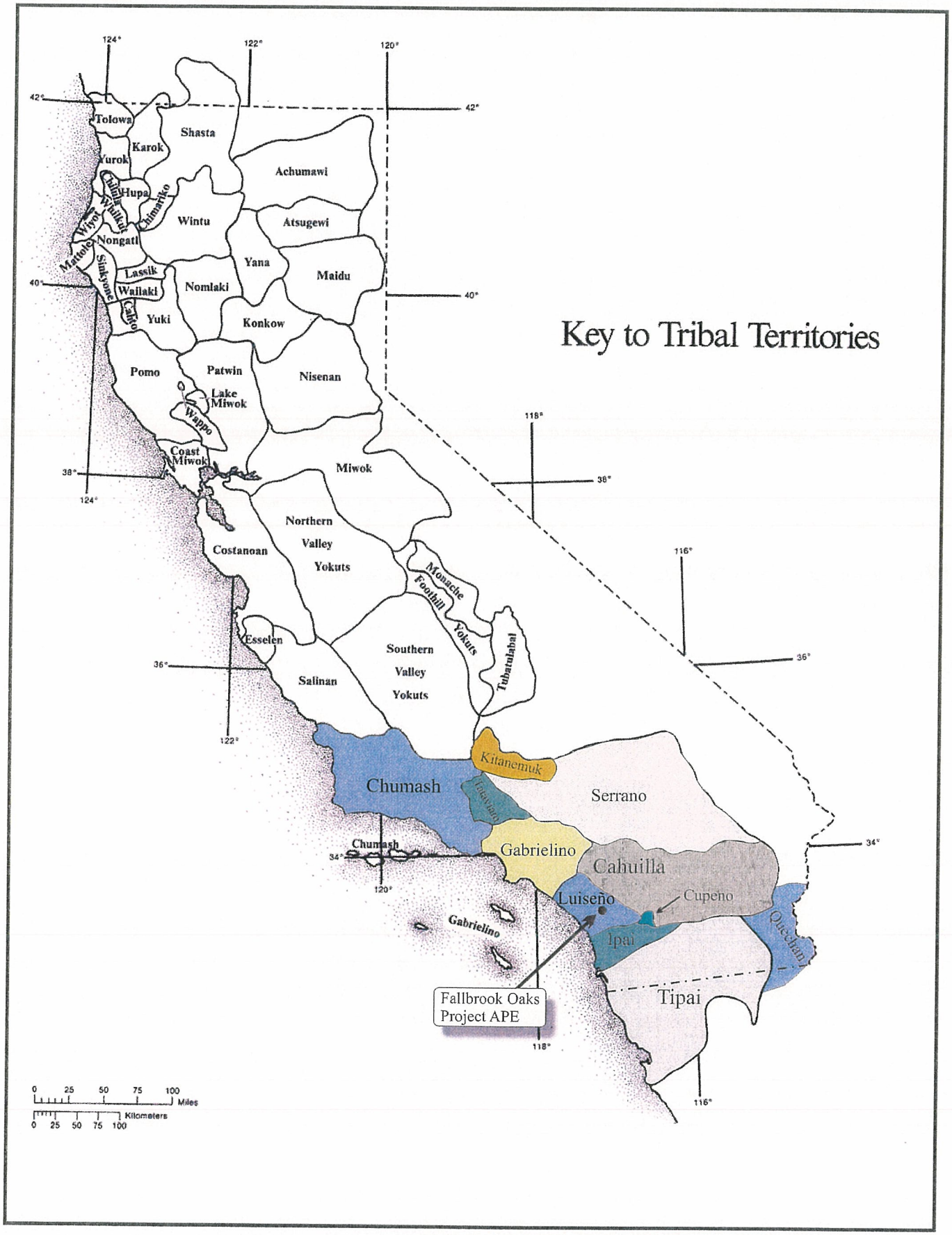


Figure 3. Native American languages of California
(Adapted from Heizer 1978)

As with other peoples of the Late Prehistoric, the Luiseño and their San Luis Rey antecedents practiced exploitation of a variety of seasonally available plant and animal resources throughout the region. This resulted in the seasonal reoccupation of many "village sites," as well as many temporary, resource specific camps throughout the region. However, year-round occupation of coastal sites focused on exploitation of marine resources has been documented.

The introduction of pottery to the greater San Diego region is postulated as early as A.D. 1200-1600. May (1976) argues for an earlier date for the introduction of ceramic technology to the Cuyamaca Complex, the prehistoric antecedent to the Kumeyaay (Diegueño) culture. Pottery was found in the foothills of the San Diego element of the Peninsular Range at CA-SDI-777, near the current Interstate 8 freeway, at a depth of 75cm below the surface in associated with a charcoal lens radiocarbon dated to 960+/-80 years before present (May 1976). This is suggestive of a much earlier date for the introduction of pottery. However, Meighan (1954:221) suggests pottery may not have entered the Luiseño sphere until after A.D. 1500 and perhaps as late as A.D. 1600 or 1700. The introduction of pottery and the importation of Obsidian Butte obsidian (volcanic glass) are attributed to contact with the Yuman-speaking Ipai to the south.

Summary of Previous Research

A general context for previous research has been presented above with early complexes distributed over wide expanses of southern California. Later complexes are better understood within a context leading to historic peoples utilizing the region at the time of Spanish contact. The project area is documented ethnographically to be within the Luiseño sphere. Research into the eastern territory of the Luiseño has been, and continues to be, limited in comparison to the high-mountain and coastal provinces. Ethnographic and archaeological data are used to infer stronger affiliation with their desert neighbors to the east than those of the western coast.

Ethnographic Background

Historically, the Luiseño represent peoples associated with the *Misión San Luis Rey de Francia* and the *Asistencia de San Antonio de Pala.* "Twenty miles inland from Mission San Luis Rey the sub-station San Antonio de Pala was founded probably on June 13, 1816. It is known generally as Pala Mission. ... Soon after Mission San Luis Rey began to flourish, Fr. Peyri had become aware of the necessity for this sub-station at or near Pala. It was the natural congregating place of large numbers of mountain Indians. Before 1819 more than a thousand had been baptized and enrolled as Luiseño" (Heilbron 1936). The historic villages of *Tomkav* and *Kahpo* are located near the site of the *asistencia.* No ethnographic villages were identified by Kroeber within the Project area.

Sources indicate sedentary and autonomous villages within a diverse range of ecological zones (Bean and Shipek 1978). The Luiseño recognized ownership rights with regard to resources by individuals, families, village chief, or collectively by the group. Groups had seasonal rights in the mountains for acorns and seashore for fish when resources in these areas were abundant. Rights to access were formalized and indiscretions a major cause of war. The Luiseño used a variety of locally available resources with six variety of acorn providing the single largest source. Varieties of flora as well as fauna supplemented acorns to varying degrees throughout the year. Deer and rabbit provided the bulk of the protein outside the coastal zone. These were acquired through hunting, snares, and periodic drives using fire to flush the game.

Historic Background

The major historic periods for southern California are defined by key events documented by participants, witnesses, historians, and cartographers:

- **Spanish Period** (1769–1822)
- **Mexican Period** (1822–1848)
- **American Period** (1848–Present)

The historic era encompasses the period of occupation by European descendants. This period marked a time of decease, exploitation, and deculturation of the Native peoples beginning circa 1769 with the founding of the Mission *San Diego de Alcalá*. The occupation and control by the Spanish was passed on to Mexico after the latter gained its independence in 1821. The Mexican period, in turn, gave way to control by the United States subsequent to the Mexican-American War and the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848.

The **Spanish Period** represents exploration, establishment of the San Diego Presidio, the *Misión San Diego de Alcalá*, and *San Luis Rey de Francia*. The mission life brought with it the introduction of agriculture (corn, wheat, olive, and others), as well as herds of grazing cattle and horses. The Spanish period witnessed the introduction of adobe architecture to the area and the establishment of the *Pueblo de San Diego* in the location now known as Old Town. Despite the transition to the Mexican period, the structure of the Spanish Period was retained for a time and the missions continued to operate as they had in the past.

Mexico's independence from Spain in 1822 ushered in the **Mexican Period** in *Alta California*. Mexico secularized the missions and continued the Spanish practice of granting large tracts of ranch lands to prominent soldiers, civil servants, and other settlers. Little visible evidence of the transition of power from Spain to Mexico was immediately evident in the frontiers of Alta California. Laws and practices of the earlier government remained in place until shortly before the 1834 secularization of the missions a decade after Mexican rule began. The secularization freed vast tracts of land for redistribution. Although several grants of land were made prior to 1834, this date marks the era of the rancho.

Agriculture was overshadowed by the trade in cattle hides and tallow. It is the trade in hides along the California coast that William Henry Dana writes in his epoch *Two Years Before the Mast*. The hide trade made the harbor at San Diego, and other coastal stops such as San Juan Capistrano, favorite ports-of-call for the sailing ships of the era. With this trade came a degree of prosperity to the region. The *Pueblo de San Diego* and the ranchos grew. However, this era was short-lived. The Mexican-American War of 1846-48 was to bring a close to the era of Hispanic rule. The Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo would cede Alta California (along with Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas) to the United States.

The **American Period** began with the cession of California by Mexico in 1848. However, prior to this time, Americans were well established; a number of them electing Mexican citizenship and marrying into the local families. The Mexican-American War tested the loyalty of the American emigrants to their adopted country, some of which elected to aid the American forces, while others maintained their allegiance to Mexico and, more relevant, to California.

A Lands Commission was created in responses to the Act of 1851 which provided a means of validating land ownership throughout the state through settlement of land claims. Few Mexican ranchos remained intact because of legal costs and a lack of what Americans considered to be sufficient evidence to provide title claims. Much of the land that once constituted rancho holdings become public land, available for settlement by emigrants to California. The influx of people to California and the San Diego region was the result of various factors, including the discovery of gold in the state; conclusion of the Civil War and subsequent availability of free land through passage of the Homestead Act, and importance of the country as an agricultural area supported by the construction of connecting railways. The growth and decline of towns occurred in response to an increased population and the economic "boom and bust" period of the late 1880s.

As more Americans ventured into southern California and San Diego County at the end of the 19th century, the old Spanish land grants were gradually broken up and the land changed hands many times. Agriculture and ranching were prime activities of the newcomers to the county and by the turn of the 20th century, small towns had been created with all the facilities necessary for future growth—post offices, schools, churches, small commercial establishments and growing residential sections.

THEORETICAL ORIENTATION: THE CULTURAL ECOLOGY PARADIGM

It is generally accepted that Julian Steward formalized cultural ecology models in his ethnographic and archaeological analyses of Great Basin groups (Steward 1937, 1938; Steward and Setzler 1938). That this connection was evident to earlier researchers is implicit in both their research orientation and interpretations (e.g. Uhle 1907). The utility of cultural ecological approaches is maximized in their application to economic and technological aspects of culture (Lee and Devore 1968). This is not to say that economy and technology are any less important in understanding social aspects of culture, only that this understanding, within the context of hunter-gatherer societies, is best explained through ecological relationship(s) within the techno-economic aspects of culture. Theories based on the cultural ecology paradigm have more applicability in the area of middle-range theory with subsequent articulation to general theory through more general models such as neo-Darwinian evolutionary and human ecology theory (Bettinger 1991).

Cultural ecologists do not argue that cultures are defined by environment, but that environment merely constrains the choices available to the culture. These constraints are assumed to require adaptive responses, though this is not necessarily the case. In addition, adaptive responses cannot be assumed to be optimal. Tradition, technological level, and interaction spheres may apply additional stimuli and limits beyond those resulting from environmental constraints, thus an historical perspective is necessary when evaluating adaptive responses within the framework of environmental limits. This necessity for historical perspective severely limits the ability of cultural ecology to act as a viable general theory. This is not to say that the cultural ecology paradigm is not valuable, but simply acknowledges it limitations.

The role of cultural ecology, in all its different aspects, is viewed as a critical factor in historical reconstruction. Only with a complete understanding of the environmental limitations, and the "optimal responses" to those limitations on a given culture, can we begin to perceive the

"extrasomatic" aspects of human behavior. As an example, the reduction in resource availability, through environmental or cultural change, can be viewed as a catalyst to the development of aggressive tendencies and formalization of leadership roles. Likewise, emigration from a specific local and expansion of subsistence breadth are viewed as adaptive strategies, especially when the alternatives are limited (Glassow 1978). Models of homeostasis and cultural evolution are, necessarily and rightly, viable only when complete, or nearly complete, environmental data are available.

Cultural ecological models are additionally valuable in their ability to be tested through empirical observations made through environmental reconstruction, as well as artifact and ecofact analysis. A large number of methods are available for Paleo-climactic reconstructions, such as, pollen cores from both terrestrial and marine environs, dendrochronological and rainfall data from preserved wood, and ocean temperature reconstructions through radiocarbon dating and stable isotope ratio analysis of marine shell. Artifact and ecofact analyses are similarly applicable to correlation with environmental data by way of microwear analyses, phytolith and pollen analyses of tools, and faunal analyses focused on the identification and exploitation of specific environments with special attention given the availability of those environs as delimited by climactic reconstructions (Erlandson 1994).

It is through the use of these data that the environmental limitations and optimal utilization can be compared and contrasted with archaeological data. The residual of such comparisons should represent, in large part, those aspects of culture that are not a direct result of environmental limitation. Thus, this perspective can be applied to an adaptation of the systems theory approach, whereby optimal foraging models are applied to environmental reconstructions in an effort to develop positive and negative feedback loops. What should arise would be apparent inconsistencies between the optimal model and the apparent findings within the archaeological data. These inconsistencies would reflect the influence of cultural aspects of behavior, which in turn could be used to develop testable hypotheses for which the influences of environment have been accounted.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The formulation of research questions pertaining to survey-level investigations are typically based on information specific to the project area under investigation and reflective of previously gathered data. Within the prehistoric research realm, typical regimes within a cultural ecology model would focus on probability models positing a relationship between functional site types and resource location. These correlations would, naturally, be highly dependant on the time periods represented. Thus, the identification of complexes relating to specific time periods and the establishment of prehistoric context would be paramount.

Historic Period research would similarly focus on defining how the occupants of the region utilized this seemingly inhospitable environ. Identified Historic Period resources would be traced through documentation to an individual or group if possible. A survey-level recording of site constituents would be correlated with socio-economic, ethnic and religious identities of the registered occupants to formulate further research questions applicable to evaluation studies.

METHODOLOGY

Project Personnel

The historic properties intensive survey was conducted, recorded and reported by Mr. Paul Shattuck and Mr. Brian K. Glenn of Pacific West Archaeology, Inc. (Appendix A). Mr. Shattuck holds a Bachelor's Degree in Anthropology from the University of California, Los Angeles (2005) and has conducted cultural resources assessments for more than 10 years. Mr. Glenn has a Master's Degree in Archaeology from the University of California, Los Angeles (1991) and has been listed on the Register of Professional Archaeologists since 1992, as well as the San Diego County List of Approved Consultants. He has conducted all phases of cultural resources investigations within southern California continually since 1991 including reports in compliance with CEQA and Section 106 guidelines.

General Methods

Methods applied to intensive reconnaissance survey of the proposed Fallbrook Oaks Project Area (TT5449) focused on providing a sufficiently detailed analysis of archival data to evaluate the presence of previously identified cultural resources within the project area and characterize those resources in the surrounding area. Intensive field survey is undertaken to ensure the identification of historic and prehistoric period artifacts, sites and features should they be present. Both tasks are undertaken and reported to comply with CEQA and County of San Diego Cultural Resource Guidelines.

Task 1: Literature Review

The staff of the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU) shall compile a cultural resources records search. The search shall include all cultural resource sites and reports previously recorded within the project area and those within a one mile radius. These data will allow for the assessment of existing documentation regarding cultural resources located within or adjacent to the Project Area/Area of Potential Effect (APE). These data shall be summarized within text and tables as appropriate. Site location data within the ~27-acre project area shall be illustrated and appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Form 523 completed and submitted under separate cover not for public review. Details of site locations within and outside the project area, but within the one mile radius shall remain confidential per the requirements of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

Task 2: Historic Properties Intensive Survey

The entirety of the ~27-acre project area will be subjected to reconnaissance survey. Mr. Shattuck and Mr. Glenn, Pacific West Archaeology's Principal Investigator, shall inspect the project area for the presence of cultural resources. Special attention shall be given bedrock outcrops, should they be present, given their possible utilization by Native Americans for the purpose of food processing (bedrock milling), rock art, and stone tool material (quarries). Areas unavailable to survey as a result of steep terrain or dense vegetation shall be mapped and reported.

The archaeologist shall focus on the identification and recording of historic and prehistoric period artifacts, features and sites. Identified isolated resources shall be plotted using a GPS

receiver, photographed and described with emphasis on chronologically sensitive attributes. Information gathered shall include the types and estimated amounts of artifacts, their distribution, an estimation of age, perceived integrity and boundaries of each property sufficient to permit completion of State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Forms 523A through L as appropriate.

Task 3: Report Preparation

A CEQA-compliant report of inventory findings and appropriate cultural resources forms shall be prepared according to *Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) Guidelines.* The report shall include a general project description, a summary culture history, a summary of records search data, discussion of the reconnaissance survey within and immediately adjacent to the APE, applied field methodologies, a summary of findings and recommendations by a registered professional archaeologist with regard to the necessity for CEQA and RPO importance evaluations and/or development restrictions should sites be identified.

Cultural resource sites (both historic [greater than 50 years old] and prehistoric) shall be recorded and/or updated on State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation Form 523 (DPR-523). Prehistoric isolated finds, those cultural artifacts without site associations, shall be recorded as to location on Form DPR-523A. Historic Period isolated finds shall not be recorded, but shall be noted in the findings section of the report.

RESULTS OF THE LITERATURE REVIEW

Records search data compiled by the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego University (Appendix B) indicates 12 previous studies have been undertaken within the one-mile search radius of the Fallbrook Oaks project area (Table 2): With the exception of one construction monitoring report, the studies represent property assessments ranging in size from less than 10 to more than 400 acres. None of these studies involved any portion of the current Fallbrook Oaks project area.

Table 2. Previous Studies Conducted within One Mile of the Project Area

SCIC NADB No.	Author(s) and Year	Coverage/Type of Study
1120265	Carrico 1977	Phase I assessment, no cultural resources
1120418	Carrico 1983	Phase I assessment, one cultural resources site
1120756	Eckhardt 1978	Phase I assessment, one cultural resources site
1122801	Rosen et al. 1993	Phase I assessment, no cultural resources
1122916	Peak & Assoc. 1990	Phase I assessment, linear, multiple cultural resources sites
1126981	Wade 2000	Phase I assessment, one prehistoric isolate
1128514	Eckhardt 1978	Phase I assessment, no cultural resources
1128555	Eckhardt 2003	Phase I assessment, no cultural resources
1128973	Wright 2004	Phase I assessment, no cultural resources
1129169	Wright 2004	Phase I assessment, no cultural resources
1129717	Smith & Rosenberg	Phase I assessment, no cultural resources
1130085	Wright 2006	Phase I assessment, no cultural resources

SCIC NADB No.	Author(s) and Year	Coverage/Type of Study
1130272	Bonner & Loupe 2006	Phase I assessment, no cultural resources
1130409	McGinnis & Baksh 2006	Phase I assessment, historic built env. resources

SCIC records search data indicates two previously identified prehistoric archaeological sites, one prehistoric isolated find and two historic built environment resources within the one-mile radius of the project area. The two identified sites are CA-SDI-5998 and CA-SDI-8205. Neither of these sites, nor the isolated find, nor the built environment resources is located within the project area.

The SCIC further reports that review of files at the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register, California State Landmarks California Points of Interest "and other historic property lists" contain no listings for the project area or within the one-mile radius.

RESULTS OF FIELD WORK

Pedestrian survey of the property was conducted on January 10, 2007 by Mr. Paul Shattuck and Mr. Brian K. Glenn. The Project area was surveyed in a series of parallel, linear transects spaced no greater than 15 meters apart. Direction of transects varied between north-south and east-west as terrain and vegetation required. The entirety of the Project area was available for survey. No Historic or Prehistoric Period sites or isolates were identified within the project area.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS ADDRESSED

Research questions posed prior to undertaking field investigations focused on the identification of Historic and Prehistoric Period sites, an estimation of their age and their context within the landscape. More specifically, the prehistoric research realm focuses on regimes within a cultural ecology model positing a relationship between functional site types and resource location. These correlations would, naturally, be highly dependant on the time periods represented. Thus, the identification of complexes relating to specific time periods and the establishment of prehistoric context would be paramount.

Historic Period research similarly focuses on defining how the occupants of the region utilized this environ. Identified Historic Period resources are, where possible, traced through documentation to an individual or group. A survey-level recording of site constituents is correlated with socio-economic, ethnic and religious identities of the registered occupants to formulate further research questions applicable to evaluation studies.

Research questions posed prior to undertaking field investigations focused on the identification of Historic and Prehistoric Period sites, an estimation of their age and their context within the landscape. As no resources of note were identified, application of the research questions is not possible.

SUMMARY OF THE INVESTIGATION

Records search data on file with the SCIC and elsewhere indicate 12 previous cultural resource reports for undertakings within a one-mile radius of the Fallbrook Oaks project area. Two

archaeological sites, one isolate and two built environment resources have been previously identified within the mile radius of the project area.

Mr. Glenn and an assistant undertook an intensive (maximum 15m transect) cultural resource inventory pedestrian survey of the entire project area on January 10, 2007. Special attention was given to bedrock outcrops given their use as milling stations. Survey failed to discover any evidence of the prehistoric or historic cultural resources within the Project APE.

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires lead agencies in the state to take into account the effects of their projects on important cultural resources. Where impacts are anticipated, the agency shall apply the CEQA criteria to cultural resources identified within the Project Area that have not been previously evaluated.

If the Lead Agency determines that a project may affect an archaeological resource, the agency shall determine whether the effect may be a significant effect on the environment. If the project may cause damage to an important archaeological resource, the project may have a significant effect on the environment. For the purposes of CEQA, and "important archaeological resource" is one which:

A. Is associated with an event or person of:
1. Recognized significance in California or American history, or
2. Recognized scientific importance in prehistory.

B. Can provide information which is both of demonstrable public interest and useful in addressing scientifically consequential and reasonable or archaeological research questions;

C. Has a special or particular quality such as oldest, best example, largest, or last surviving example of its kind;

D. Is at least 100 years old and possesses substantial stratigraphic integrity; or

E. Involves important research questions that historical research has shown can be answered only with archaeological methods.

If an archaeological resource is not an important archaeological resource, both the resource and the effect on it shall be noted in the Initial Study or EIR but need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (1991)

> The [County of San Diego] Board of Supervisors finds that the unique topography, ecosystems and natural characteristics of the County are fragile, irreplaceable resources that are vital to the general welfare of all residents; that special controls on development must be established for the County's wetlands,

floodplains, steep slopes, sensitive biological habitats, and prehistoric and historic sites; and that present methods adopted by the County must be strengthened in order to guarantee the preservation of these sensitive lands. ... It is the intent of this Ordinance to increase the preservation and protection of the County's unique topography, natural beauty, diversity, and natural resources and a high quality of life for current and future residents of the County of San Diego.

Development, trenching, grading, clearing and grubbing, or any other activity or use damaging to significant prehistoric or historic site lands shall be prohibited, except for scientific investigations with an approved research design prepared by an archaeologist certified by the Society of Professional Archaeologists.

"Significant Prehistoric or Historic Sites": Location of past intense human occupation where buried deposits can provide information regarding important scientific research questions about prehistoric or historic activities that have scientific, religious, or other ethnic value of local, regional, State, or Federal importance. Such locations shall include, but not be limited to: any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or the State Landmark Register; or included or eligible for inclusion, but not previously rejected, for the San Diego County Historical Site Board List; any area of past human occupation located on public or private land where important prehistoric or historic activities and/or events occurred; and any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures, and natural rocks or places which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group. [County of San Diego 1991]

SUMMARY OF RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the records search and cultural resources field survey identified no cultural resources within the project area. Mr. Shattuck and Mr. Glenn of Pacific West Archaeology surveyed the entirety of the project area. No cultural resources were identified as a result of the records check and intensive survey. No further action is recommended, with the exception of proper treatment of inadvertent discoveries at a later date.

If human remains are discovered, the San Diego County Coroner's office must be notified immediately under state law (California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5) and all activities in the immediate area of the find must cease until appropriate and lawful measures have been implemented. If the Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the Coroner shall contact the NAHC (California Public Resources Code § 5097.98). The NAHC will designate a Most Likely Descendent who will make recommendations concerning the disposition of the remains in consultation with the lead agency and project archaeologist.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DATE: August 12, 2007 SIGNED: 

Brian K. Glenn, RPA
Principal Investigator

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